

THE subscriber having purchased the late "D
way House," and entirely refitted and reform
it in the very best manner, is prepared to accom
date the traveling public. And from his past ex
perience, he is perfectly satisfied that those who
him with a call, will find his table, and apart
equal, in every respect, to the best hotels in
Union.
D. MERRIWETHER

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the London Times, Aug. 17.]

India—State of the Insurrection.

It is now believed, even in Calcutta, that the Indian Rebellion is at an end, and that little remains to be accomplished by our authorities beyond the suppression of brigandage and the re-establishment of order. This conclusion is the more striking inasmuch as the Lower Provinces now present the chief scenes of disturbances, and we are told by the last dispatches that Bengal and Calcutta are forthwith to be placed in a better state of defence. But it is evident to all persons of observation in India, that the insurrection has lost its alarming characteristics, and has dwindled from the dimensions of a great military revolt to the complexion of a mere local disturbance. No organized rebellion any longer subsists. No leader is abroad with any military power. "Matters seem settling down," said our telegram yesterday, "in all parts of India." Of the popular chiefs, some have paid the penalty of their guilt, like the Princes of Delhi; some have been slain in the field, like Koss; Singh and the Rance of Jhansi; and some have fallen by the hands of their own countrymen, like the Marquis of Lucknow. Of those who survive, not one remains in command of any fortress, garrison or city; even can be said to be at large. Feroze Shah, the last of the Marquis's Princes, is not yet out of his hiding place in Oude, while Nana Sahib conceals himself so effectually that nobody can guess where he is to be found. It is undoubtedly, however, a remarkable incident of this contest, that a man whose head has been set at a price far larger in proportion to the circumstances than was offered in this country for the arrest of the Pretender, should have escaped capture up to this moment. Fourteen months have elapsed since the capture of his person, and yet he has hitherto been entirely successful in eluding pursuit. It is hardly certain that we have ever been on his track, though his person is well known, and he is fully believed to have been present at Calcutta, at Lucknow, and at Bareilly. The circle, however, is now rapidly closing upon him and his accomplices. They are retreating to the last asylums, furnished by a wild and half-civilized territory. Very significant that feature in the late intelligence which exhibited the scene of action, not in a city, but in a jungle.

Just now the Presidency of Bengal—the great seat of the British main divisions of territory, in conditions differing materially from each other. One is formed by the country east of Oude, a second by that to the west of the same Province, while that turbulent kingdom itself constitutes a third. It is no reflection on our progress that this central district—the home of the Sepoy class and the last focus of the revolt—should still be unsubdued. Its landholders, or at least some of them, still withhold their allegiance from the British Government, certain that their petty chiefs are in arms against us, and the Province generally is in a state, if not of active insurrection, at any rate of complete anarchy. Still, even here, we hold the capital with a garrison superior to all the forces of the country, and we can march out of Lucknow, as Sir Hope Grant has gallantly shown, with a force sufficient to conquer and disperse any assemblage of rebels venturing upon a stand. To the east of Oude, that is to say, in the old provinces of Bahar and Bengal, considerable disturbance is reported as prevailing. The troubles, it is true, are merely local, and do not extend beyond the dimensions of gang robbery and marauding, but the roads are unsafe in places, and the revolters are conducting themselves with great ferocity. To the west of Oude, however, the scene is entirely different. That vast country, comprising the Districts of Rohilkund and Delhi, represents the original seat of the rebellion, the scene of its first outbreak and of its most desperate struggles. It is now perfectly tranquil, well ordered, well organized, and well controlled. When we ask for an explanation of such a marvel, we are told that it has been brought under the administration of Sir John Lawrence. The District of Sir John Lawrence was attacked some months ago, by a predatory band of robbers, but the Government of the Punjab, and Delhi in consequence has become as peaceful as Lahore.

The reader should be on his guard against attaching too much importance to the accounts of brigandage and freebooting, which now form the staple of Indian intelligence. There is probably no exaggeration in the descriptions received, but the facts do not imply any new or dangerous element of political organization. In India robbery has been systematized into a profession, exactly as piracy was in the shores of the Baltic ten centuries ago. Whole tribes have inherited predatory dispositions and callings. Our Government succeeded to a considerable extent in suppressing such practices, though at one time the freebooters, under the name of Pindars, were organized in such extraordinary strength as to put us in the enjoyment of a regular war. Since that period the country has been comparatively quiet, but robberies by great organized gangs were still not uncommon, and we could turn without much trouble to certain reports representing life and property almost as insecure in Bengal before the mutinies, as they are described to be by the last dispatches from Calcutta. The suspension of authority ensuing upon the late revolt, and the consequent loss of communities from control, and they resumed their old habits as soon as the pressure which had controlled them was withdrawn. The present disturbances are but an expression of Indian habits, not a consequence of the rebellion. The propensity existed long before the insurrection, but then it was controlled, and as Government enters gradually upon the full exercise of its functions, it will be controlled again.

Considering that at this time last year at least 150,000 well organized soldiers were in arms against us, that they had possession of our chief arsenal, and that everything gave a prospect of a protracted and possibly checked struggle, it is not so surprising that opportunities so extensive should not have called to light any one example of political or military ability in the ranks of the insurgents. Not in all that numerous army did there exist a single native general, though India is the very country of successful soldiers and flourishing adventurers. It comprised, besides the prodigious levies of our own raising, desperadoes of all the most promising races in the world. Arabs, Afghans, Malays, Persians, the free-lances of Oriental service, the representatives of Eastern conquerors, swarmed by thousands in the native courts of the country, and yet not one soldier of fortune has risen to the surface. No Sivajee, no Hider Ali, no Runjeet Singh, not so much even as Doodhialla, has appeared on the scene. Koor Fag, the man killed in the Bihar jungle, is said to have shown the nearest approach to military ability; the other rebel leaders were literally worthless; in fact we hardly know their names. A Khan Bahadur is said to have been raised to the chief command at Delhi, and to have had his brains turned by the bullets of our troops, but at countless other scenes of conflict, we can scarcely tell. If any distinction has been achieved at all, it has been by women rather than men, by the Rance of Jhansi and the Begum of Oude. No Sepoy, as far as we have learned, has shown more than the capacity of a non-commissioned officer. Our native troops have remembered the word of command and the evolutions of a grand parade; they have retained the impulse of discipline and organization so tenaciously that regiments and brigades have hung together to the last; they could go through all the forms of camp duty, or even field service, with Chinese fidelity; but in their campaign they were no life whatever. They never made a strategic movement, never succeeded in an assault, scarcely ever repelled one. They could not even keep stone walls against attack. They had only left their heavy guns had come up to effect a breach—Lucknow not so long as Gwalior, the strongest fortress in India, not at all. Left to themselves, and deprived of their European officers, they have shown one faculty of real soldiers, and one only. Being thinly clad and born to the climate, they stood them in good stead, but the general expense of this conflict year has been now lessened from all apprehension of the dormant vigor of Hindostan.

The Art of Beauty.

Madame Lila Montez has a book in press which will doubtless create much greater sensation than any of her former productions, as it is said to be not only written in her usually graceful and brilliant style, but it contains many valuable hints and recipes for the acquisition and preservation of beauty, collected through the course of an experience more varied than falls to the lot of most women.

Besides there is an appendix for gentlemen containing fifty rules on the "Art of Conversation," which ought to render the most stupid neophyte proficient, and afford a truthful looking-glass to those complacent individuals who imagine themselves already posted. In truth, this part is full of sharp and cutting satire, mingled with the ever-ready wit for which the author is distinguished, and which should make the objects of it shrink into their boots, were they the smallest that duty ever permitted himself to assume.

The suggestions to ladies are full of practical common sense, and wonderfully conservative in their character. She reiterates the advice in her lectures concerning frequent and active exercise, in order to insure a vigorous and graceful form, insists on the nicest cleanliness, abstinence from coffee, hot bread, and heated grease, as a necessary to obtain and preserve a pure and beautiful complexion. The custom of wearing smart bonnets and going out without veils is strongly denounced, and white veils are said to be still more injurious, besides their power to strain and injure the eyes.

Great stress is laid upon the cultivation of the natural beauty of the voice, and the art of conversation. Respecting this accomplishment, the Countess says: "Indeed, one of the most fascinating women I ever knew had scarcely any other charm to recommend her. She was a young countess in Berlin, with dull eyes, rough skin, dingy complexion, coarse, dull hair, and a clumsy form. But she had an exquisite voice; which charmed everybody who heard it. Ugly as she was, she was called the 'siren' from the fascinating sweetness of her voice, and with an infallible instinct that she had but a single charm, she had cultivated that until she had brought it to the utmost perfection. Words fell like charmed music from her lips, for, besides the discipline she had given her voice, she had made herself master of the art of conversation. In this respect every woman's education is sadly neglected. Had I a daughter, the first thing I should teach her in the way of artificial accomplishments, would be that to converse charmingly; this is a far greater accomplishment to a lady than music and dancing."

"The habit continues with many ladies of drying the perspiration from their faces by 'powdering,' which is said to be most 'destructive' to the complexion, as well as 'cooling off,' when heated by exposure to the sun or dancing, by washing in cold water; a humor by this means sometimes extends over the face which destroys its beauty forever. The following wash is applied as a remedy for roughness from exposure, and for rigidity of muscles in the face."

"Mix two parts of white brandy with one of rose-water, and wash the face with it night and morning."

The celebrated Madame Vestris preserved the splendor of her complexion to a very late period of life by binding up her face every night in a kind of paste, for which the following is a recipe:

The Original Morgan Horse.
Massachusetts has done many good things, among which is giving to Vermont a good horse, and the world the benefit of the celebrated Morgan horse. Near the close of the last century, a slaying-master by the name of Justin Morgan lived in Chelmsford street, West Springfield. The place where this man lived has been pointed out to the writer by one who knew him, and remembers his celebrated horse. Mr. Morgan had a few acres of land, usually kept out for two horses. He cultivated his farm, sowed, and taught music in his own and the neighboring towns. Mr. Morgan had a passion for good horses, and this colt, while he remained in Springfield, was more fully appreciated by his owner than by his fellow townsmen. In those days fifty dollars was considered a great price for a horse, and it is believed that this horse could have been bought for about that sum.

Kansas Gold Mines.

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat, dated at Kansas City, Mo., on the 31, gives the following news: "The latest advices from the digging (freed yesterday) confirm all that has heretofore been said in regard to their richness; and according to them the discoveries of gold-bearing dirt extends several hundred miles south. A gentleman arrived here yesterday from the headwaters of the Arkansas, just south of Pike's Peak, and reports those mining in that region as making good wages, though without any tools at all except their axes and pans."

The discovery of the gold from this region, particularly of the quality of both dry and river diggings, some being sandy gold, while a part is the round, heavy gold found in dry diggings, and containing impurities, such as quartz rock, &c. It is now pretty well established that gold abounds in all that country between the thirty-eighth and fortieth parallels of latitude, and twenty-seventh and thirty-first meridians of longitude, and in a quantity sufficient to pay the cost of the labor. There has been on exhibition in this place several small quantities of gold direct from the mines, and as a miner of five years' experience, I feel safe in pronouncing it not only the pure stuff, but of more than ordinary fineness. Part of this is of the sandy kind, common to running streams, and part is evidently from quick or ravine diggings, while some of it is of the character usually found in surface diggings."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAR, Sept. 10.—M. DeSauty, the electrician of the Atlantic telegraph station at this place, declares to make any statement relative to the Atlantic cable for publication, beyond the positive assurance to the agent of the associated press that there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and no reason whatever for any rumor that the cable had parted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Dr. Thomas Rainey, of New York, has been appointed by the President a Special Agent to accompany the recaptured Africans, and deliver them to the authorities in Liberia. He is well known in connection with the enterprise for establishing a line of steamers between the United States and Brazil, which he will continue to press at the next session of Congress.

From the Louisville Courier.

Kentucky Methodist Conference.

The Kentucky Methodist Conference held its annual session at Middlesboro, during the week ending Sept. 10. Bishop H. H. Evans, who presided, and several distinguished members of the ministry from abroad were in attendance. The session was, as usual, one of great harmony, and its proceedings were characterized by an enlarged Christian spirit. The conference determined to establish a college at Middlesboro, and during the session the corner-stone of the building was laid with the imposing ceremonies usually attending such occasions. The Masons and Odd Fellows participated in the exercises, and addresses of great power and eloquence were delivered by Bishop Kavanaugh, Dr. Hamilton, of Alabama, Hon. Garrett Davis, and Judge Moore, of Montgomery.

The following are the appointments for the coming year:

LEXINGTON DISTRICT—W. C. DANDY, Presiding Elder.
Lexington—E. P. Buckner.
Frankfort—Joseph Rand.
Versailles and Georgetown—Stephen Noland.
Nicholasville—J. C. Harrison.
Jesseville and Woodford—D. H. Axline and P. E. Katonahugh.
Winchester and M. Zion—L. G. Hicks.
Vienna—J. L. Gage.
Paris and North Middletown—T. F. Vannemeter.
Mt. Sterling—Clark Polly.
Oxford—B. M. Messick.
Leesburg—J. P. Grinstead.
Franklin Mission—H. T. Benton.
HARRISBURG DISTRICT—J. G. BAUCE, Presiding Elder.
Harrisburg—S. S. Deering.
Danville—W. W. Mercer.
Perryville and White Chapel—H. C. Northcutt.
Lancaster and Stanford—C. W. Miller.
Richmond and Providence—J. Foster.
Madison—Thos. J. Godby.
Crab Orchard—John S. Cox.
Somerset—M. J. W. Ambrose.
Salvisa—W. G. Johns.
Maxville—Anselm Minor.
Perryville Circuit—M. H. Fies.
Lawrenceburg—Samuel J. Dailey.
Lancaster Circuit—M. Mann.

SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT—H. McD. ABBOTT, Presiding Elder.
Shelbyville—John H. Linn.
Shelby Circuit—L. D. Parker.
Simpsonville—J. C. C. Thompson.
Taylorsville—Geo. L. Gould.
Blomfield—James C. Minor.
Lagrange—John F. Vaupeil.
Westport—Jeremiah Strother.
Newcastle—To be supplied.
Bedford—George H. Crumbaugh.
Lockport—To be supplied.
Carrollton—J. W. Cunningham.

COVINGTON DISTRICT—T. P. C. SHELMAN, Presiding Elder.
Covington—R. H. Hoar.
Hillsboro—Geo. W. M. Miley.
Newport—W. F. T. Spruille.
Alexandria—David Walk.
Falmouth—W. B. Kavanaugh.
Middlesboro—D. Stevenson.
Flat Rock Mission—To be supplied.
Cynthiana and Russell's Mills—W. H. Wintner.
Carlisle—Jas. H. Brooking.
Oxenton and Eagle Creek Mission—Thomas Rankin.
Crittenden—Leroy C. Danley.
Burlington—E. M. Cole.
Middlesboro Collegiate Institute—George S. Savage.

MAYSVILLE DISTRICT—J. L. ROBERTSON, Presiding Elder.
Maysville—J. S. Bayless.
Washington and Germantown—E. Johnson.
Shannon and Sides—John C. Hardy.
Mt. Olivet—John M. Johnson.
Minerva—John L. Scott.
Orangeburg—Hiram T. Walker.
Lewis—E. T. Jones.
Flemingsburg—H. J. Perry.
Popham Plains—W. J. Snavely and George W. Smith.
Shelbyville—To be supplied.
Owingsville—Seneca C. Hall.
Tipton—W. C. Atmore.

WEST LIBERTY DISTRICT—E. BRYNER, Presiding Elder.
Pikeville—James Randall.
Prestonsburg—Josiah Taylor.
Jackson Mission—W. L. Furness.
West Liberty Mission—Jacob Walk.
Irvine—Jesse H. Long.
Lotcher and Perry Mission—To be supplied.
Highland Mission—Peter Conway.
Boonville and Proctor Mission—To be supplied.

BARBOURVILLE DISTRICT—W. B. LANDRAM, Presiding Elder.
Barbourville and Manchester—W. E. Littleton.

LONDON MISSION—To be supplied.
Yellow Creek Mission—To be supplied.
Mt. Pleasant Mission—S. Pope.
Williamstown Mission—To be supplied.
Mt. Vernon Mission—W. E. Wilcox.
Waters Creek Mission—To be supplied.
George W. Bush, transferred to Louisville Conference.

John R. Eans, transferred to Texas Conference.
O. W. D. Landreth, transferred to Georgia Conference.
Next Conference to be held in Georgetown, Ky.

Romance in Real Life.

The circumstances attendant upon a marriage recently consummated in Allegheny City have been recently reached us, and, as they are of a romantic character, we will give them without mentioning any names. Some seven years since a lady of Allegheny, with her daughter, then eleven years of age, took a pleasure trip to Ireland, her native country. There she encountered a friend of her youth, who had grown with time to be a scholar. She playfully teased him concerning his single blessedness, when he replied that, although richly endowed with this world's goods, he had never found one of the softer sex who struck his fancy, adding that he finally obliged to come to America to get a wife. The lady answered that she would raise her little girl, then present, for him. He said he would one day claim the fulfillment of the promise, and the party separated. The lady returned home, and the girl, in the meantime, ripened into womanhood. Her mother kept her studiously secluded from young society, and some three weeks since, the Irish bachelor, to whom she had promised her hand eight years before, arrived here and claimed his bride. The nuptials were celebrated, and the young lady returned with the venerable, but wealthy friend of her mother, to his home in Green Erin, having met him but two or three times previous to becoming his wife.—Pittsburg Post.

The Covington & Lexington Railroad.

We are informed that the bond-holders in N. Y. York, holding over eight hundred thousand dollars of the first and second mortgages, propose to commence legal proceedings against the Covington and Lexington Company, unless some satisfactory arrangement is made for the payment of interest. The Cincinnati holders of the first and second mortgage bonds are represented as inclining to the same opinion. There are about \$325,000 of the bonds held in this city and vicinity—most of these are secured by second mortgages.

COL. PRESTON FOR GOVERNOR—The united voice of the Democratic press throughout the State is raised in favor of Col. Wm. Preston, of Louisville, for our next gubernatorial candidate. The selection reflects credit upon the appearance of the name of the Kentucky Democrat. We have nowhere in our ranks more gallant, standard-bearer. As a cool-headed statesman, an ardent politician, and a whole-souled, vigorous, talented, refined, Southern gentleman, he has few equals and no superiors. Kentucky would give Preston a majority of 20,000 over any competitor the opposition could advance against him. *Dardmouth Gazette.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—The convention on resolutions reported a motion to strike out the one extending the term of naturalization, which was lost by a large vote. The committee also reported that they were still considering the report of the committee of conference, and while there is an obvious disagreement in regard to certain theories of political faith between this and the American convention, it is sufficient concurrence on all subjects of immediate public concern to warrant a union ticket. [Cheers.] The report was adopted by a large majority and much excitement.

Mr. Chassie, of St. Lawrence, moved that the convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Adopted.

Letters were read from Governor King and Lieutenant Gov. Selden, declining a re-nomination. The first ballot was then taken, and stood as follows: E. D. Morgan, 116; Thos. Jenkins, 51; Jas. M. Cook, 35; M. Patterson, 28; M. Diven, 21; scattering, 7.

A committee from the American convention was received with loud applause, and presented two resolutions from that body.

The second ballot stood as follows: Hon. E. D. Morgan, 165; Thos. Jenkins, 52; M. Diven, 18. The nomination of Mr. Morgan was made unanimous with cheers. Robert Campbell, of Steuben, was then nominated for Lieut. Governor by acclamation. A committee was appointed to wait on the American convention, and inquire what names they propose for the balance of the ticket. The Republican convention made the following further nominations: Hiram Gardner, of Niagara, State Prison Inspector; Mr. Everett, of Clinton, Canal Commissioner.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION—During the afternoon session of the American convention, resolutions were adopted favoring a co-operation with the Republican.

The conference committee report was adopted and a committee appointed to notify the fact to the Republican convention.

The entire afternoon session was consumed in speeches against a union ticket, the speakers generally uniting in opinion that the Republicans had slighted the action of the conference committee.

The following nominations were then made: For Governor, Lorenzo Barrows; for Lieut. Governor, N. S. Benton; for Canal Commissioner, J. R. Thompson, of Monroe; for State Prison Inspector, W. A. Russell, of Washington.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 7.
Orders have been received for two companies of the first cavalry from Col. Sumner's command, under Maj. Emery, to proceed to Fort Arbuckle.

A municipal election was held here yesterday. Great excitement prevailed, but no serious disturbance occurred. Mr. L. D. Morgan (Free State Democrat) was elected by about 200 majority. Lyman Scott (Repub. and K. N.) and Adam Fisher (Repub. bolter) were the opposing candidates.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived in twenty-one days. The Mormons were orderly and the Government officials were attending to their business. As soon as the associate judges arrive, trials for treason will be commenced. No arrests have yet been made. The Indians were very troublesome about the city, and have already killed several Mormons. One family was massacred while moving south. Dr. Forney, Indian Agent, is out among the tribes making treaties, and has thus far been successful. The engineers are out locating the four posts on the western division mail route.

TOBACCO CROP—The Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian of the 8th says:

There seems to be some diversity of opinion in regard to the amount of tobacco the present growing crop will yield. While some incline to the opinion that it will not be an average one, others contend that it will not only be greatly below the last year's crop, but will be below an average one. We have conversed with a gentleman who has just made a personal inspection of a very large section of the tobacco growing region in southern Kentucky, and he informed us that while the amount of land planted is perhaps equal to the usual amount, that considerable portion of the tobacco is quite small and is rapidly rising without increasing in size, which must, he thinks, greatly reduce the weight of the crop. The proportion of good tobacco is said to be uncommonly small. Many of the planters are now cutting.

IN ONE OF THE CALCUTTA NEWSPAPERS the following advertisement appears. What does it mean?

Be it known, that six fair, pretty young ladies, with two sweet and engaging children, have imported from Europe, having the roses of health on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable manners, and highly accomplished, are to be raffled for, next door to the British Gallery. Scheme, twelve tickets at twelve rupees each.

"MOURNING IN NEW YORK"—The Newark Mercury is responsible for the following illustration of the manner in which the dignitaries of Gotham pay the last tribute of respect to a worthy associate:

"The city's bill for funeral expenses of Albert Murray, in New York, amounted to \$672. Of this, \$136 was for drinks, &c., on the road to the cemetery."

Col. William Preston, of Louisville, is spoken of by the portions of the Democratic press in Kentucky, as the text Democratic candidate for Governor. A better man could not be met. As an able statesman and an eloquent speaker, he stands among the first of Kentucky's sons, and would roll up a tremendous majority. We hope to see him soon in the executive chair of our sister State.—Evansville (Ind.) Enquirer.

ON A Sunday a lady called for her little boy, who was sitting on the sidewalk, and came in the house. "Don't you know you should not be out there, my son?" said she. "Go into the back yard if you want to play marbles; it is Sunday!" "I will," answered the little boy; "but ain't it Sunday in the back-yard, mother?"

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY—We learn from the Harrisburg Transcript that Prof. W. A. Graham, of the Kentucky (Ark.) College, has accepted the chair of Belles Letters in Kentucky University, at this place.

WANTED.

A YOUNG lady wishes to engage in a small family as Governess or Music Teacher, or to take charge of a Junior Musical Class in a Seminary. References given and required. Address, Aug. 12, 35-37, J. W. Beck 1257, Cincinnati, O.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

At the Crystal Palace, city of N. Y. THE managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on

Wednesday, September 15, 1858.
The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after the 7th day of September. Machinery and heavy articles will be received until after the 15th of July.

This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY AND NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND AGRICULTURAL AND RUSTIC PRODUCTIONS, of every kind. GOLD-SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS AND DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges. The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to W. L. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order of the Managers,
J. W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.
July 1858—w4w1v

Mrs. A. L. Franklin's School.
South Frankfort, Ky.

THE Fourth Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1858. Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00 Stationery, 25 00 Having purchased a residence in South Frankfort, we are building a large School-house for the accommodation of pupils of both sexes, and the course of instruction will include all the branches, useful and ornamental, taught in the best schools. Aug. 1st—w4w1v

OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!

STOUGHTON'S EXCHANGE.
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore oysters, which I will sell by the can or half can, either to the town or country.

Oysters and other delicacies of the season served up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloon. My bar has always been, and always will be, supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Segars to be found anywhere. *Sept. 10—w4w1v*

H. R. POWELL.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON,
Are receiving their Large Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,
In Great Variety and

AT VERY LOW RATES!
Sept. 10—w4w1v

BOERHAVES' HOLLAND BITTERS.

BOERHAVES' HOLLAND BITTERS.
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BOERHAVES' HOLLAND BITTERS.
BOERHAVES' HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
Disease of the Kidneys,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER & AGUE.

The various ailments consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER.

SUCH as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colic, Pains, Headaches, Dropsy, Appetite, Depression, Constipation, Bilious and Bileless Piles, In all Nervous and Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others acted a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhaave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction in the U. S. was intended more especially for those who are afflicted with the above-named ailments. It is a most valuable medicine, and one which will give great success in all the ailments it is intended to cure. It is a most valuable medicine, and one which will give great success in all the ailments it is intended to cure.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the various ailments of childhood, or by the various ailments of adulthood. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrills and quickens every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and in fact infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this beverage will be disappointed; but, for the sake of weak and low spirits, it will prove a grateful and most cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.
The great popularity of this celebrated Aroha has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything until you have given Boerhaave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how inferior all others are to the original. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLD IN FRANKFORT BY
AVERILL & KEARNS.

For sale in Louisville by Wilson & Starbird, April 1858.

GODFREY'S
Extract of Elder Flowers,
FOR SOFTENING THE SKIN AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.

EUGENE DUPUY, 69 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Sole agent for the United States.

The object of this Circular is to give publicity to the most valuable and efficient medicine that has yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the face, and preserving the skin in the most perfect state of health and beauty. It is a most valuable medicine, and one which will give great success in all the ailments it is intended to cure.

Extensive experience and minute observation have long satisfied the Proprietor that it applied as directed, it will speedily remove every unsightly appearance from the face, and preserve the skin in the most perfect state of health and beauty. It is a most valuable medicine, and one which will give great success in all the ailments it is intended to cure.

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